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LATIN AMERICA

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

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CONFERENCE SEEKING MORATORIUM ON REGIONAL DEBT

PY212128 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1619 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 20 May (EFE) -- Labor unions of 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries today revealed a common strategy to place pressure on their governments to declare a moratorium on paying interest and on the expiry dates of the foreign debt.

The labor leaders, who are holding the "Latin American-Caribbean Labor Conference on the Foreign Debt," will conclude their debates today with the release of a document of which EFE has obtained highlights.

The form of struggle to be adopted by these labor organizations is fundamentally based on carrying out massive demonstrations in each country to demand that the respective governments immediately suspend interest and amortization payments of the foreign debt.

Once this part of the struggle has concluded, the Latin American and Caribbean unions will carry out in October 1987, probably on the 23d, a day of protest consisting of a general strike in the 20 countries protesting the demands of international creditors.

For those who are meeting at Campinas University, international banking is practicing a "policy of terrorism" against the government of developing countries when it threatens to boycott their exports on the international market if they do not promptly service their debts.

In an exclusive interview with EFE, Jair Meneguelli, president of the Brazilian Sole Central Organization of Workers (CUT), said that "Latin America should firmly say no to international bankers" whom he described as "financial vampires."

Meneguelli said the region's labor unions from now on will go on the offensive against the governments which "passively accept the impositions of the IMF and of the private creditor banks, yet allow the hunger and misery of the people to continue."

Meneguelli, emphasized that the overall Latin Amerian foreign debt has reached $430 billion and has become "the main capitalist attack against the weakened economies of the developing countries."

Jose Delia, president of the Uruguayan Interunion Workers Plenum (PIT), told EFE that "the only defense of the Third World against the threat from creditors is to stop paying the foreign debt because the resources obtained from production should be used exclusively to solve economic and social problems.

Delia said the foreign debt has become the main instrument of the capitalist countries to subdue Third World countries because the capitalists are using the debt "with the intention of buying the region as if it were cattle."

Alberto Echazu, representative of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB), also told EFE that "Latin America has no alternative other than to declare the foreign debt unpayable if it is to stop further poverty."

He added that "the international private banks should be aware of the Latin American economic situation and not take a radical stand which would deepen the crisis and paradoxically reduce the possibilities of paying the debt."

OPPOSITION LEADER VIEWS PARAGUAYAN FREEDOM

PY161753 Paris AFP in Spanish 0513 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] Montevideo, 15 May (AFP) -- Freedom of the press in Paraguay depends on the whim of President General Alfredo Stroessner. This comment was made today in Montevideo by Aldo Zuccolillo, publisher of the opposition newspaper ABC COLOR, which was closed by the government.

Speaking at the closing session of the annual meeting of the International Press Institute (IPI), the journalist said that press freedom is exercised in Paraguay under conditions inherent to a totally arbitrary system.

Zuccolillo added that in his country, the government acts any way it wants to, except when it realizes that doing what it wants is not politically advisable. He then noted that government-press relations are not governed by laws, but by the decisions of the government officials.

So far, the rules of the game are not dictated by laws, but by the will of those who hold political power, especially the will of President Gen Alfredo Stroessner, Zuccolillo asserted.

He revealed that although the state of siege was recently lifted in Asuncion, the government is trying to pass two new laws to restrict freedom of expression. Zuccolillo then stated that the executive branch's arbitrary actions against the press will soon be replaced by those of the courts. This change will be based on new laws.

8,000 PROTEST AGAINST DUE OBEDIENCE BILL

PY211700 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (DYN) -- In response to a call issued by human rights organizations and several political parties, yesterday about 8,000 people gathered in front of Congress to protest the Due Obedience Bill.

A document that was signed by the march organizers was read during the protest. The document states that it is "a cruel paradox" that "democracy is being mutilated under the pretext of saving it." The document was signed by the Buenos Aires Peronist Party; the Intransigent Party; the Christian Democratic Party; the Everyone for the Fatherland Movement [Movimiento Todos por la Patria]; the Argentine University Federation, and 10 human rights organizations. The document says that the government bill impedes "the judicial branch from enforcing the Constitution." It adds that in so doing it is avoiding "an investigation into the serious crimes carried out under the dictatorship and the punishment of the perpetrators of these crimes."

In front of the stand, the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo set up two placards that read "Do not forget" and "Do not forgive." The different groups that took part in the demonstration stood behind these placards. The groups gathering most supporters were the Socialist Movement (MAS) and the Communist Party which together with another group held an earlier protest at the corner of Callao and Sarmiento Streets.

More than 100 names expressing support for the demonstration were read during the rally. In addition a document issued by the CGT [General Labor Confederation] human rights department, which protests the Due Obedience Bill, was also read. The CGT document, signed by Union Leader Ricardo Perez, warns that the government bill "strives to pardon those members of the armed branch who are responsible for the poverty and misery in which the Argentine people are submerged."

The only legislators who took part in the demonstration were Peronist legislator Jose Luiz Manzano and Intransigent Party legislators Miguel Monserrat, Raul Rabanaque, and Marcelo Arabolaza.

GENERAL MARADONA REFUSES TO TESTIFY; ARRESTED

PY211937 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] Mendoza Federal Court yesterday ordered the arrest of General Jorge Maradona, former deputy commander of the III Army Corps. Maradona refused to testify before the court investigating alleged human rights violations in Mendoza. General Luciano Benjamin Menendez and provincial police chief (Santuchone) are also under arrest in Mendoza. Besides refusing to testify, Maradona harshly criticized officials of the constitutional government and claimed that the judges had no right to judge him. [passage omitted]

ARMY CHIEF CARIDI DISCUSSES MILITARY DISCIPLINE

PY212155 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1303 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 21 May (NA) -- Army Chief of Staff General Dante Caridi has fervently defended discipline within the Army. He also condemned the attitude of officers who, during Holy Week, "disregarded ethics and adversely affected discipline," although he contended that their demands were "honest" and that they did not break the chain of command.

In a secret telegram published today by the LA NUEVA PROVINCIA newspaper, Gen Caridi warned that his responsibilities in the force prevent him from "disregarding the political issues important for [words indistinct], which is why he will have to make the necessary political contacts."

The internal message was sent to all units on 13 May at 1730. It bears the number 4374, and was made public today.

The text states that during the Holy Week events, military personnel adopted different positions. The Army chief of staff believes everyone acted honestly. He stresses the positive aspect of such positions and supports them, except for actions that disregard ethics, which seriously affected discipline.

"Taking the positive aspect of each position, we will interpret the ideals of the Argentine Army, the traditional ideas, which date from 1810. In line with those aspirations, the communication channels will work from the chief of staff and the commanders down to the most humble corporal. The communication channels are open so all levels can express their concerns and legitimate aspirations, in keeping with the regulations," he says.

"This way," the telegram states, "all the cadres will be able to look each other in the eye, just as the officers of General San Martin did because they had nothing to conceal."

"This is the Army that we must build," according to the telegram. It adds: "This responds to the theory of waving a single banner."

"We must support one set of aspirations as a banner for everyone, interpreting and applying its contents to a single leadership. The existence of a parallel Army is unacceptable. The chief of staff will not permit a progovernment attitude in the Army, just as he will not allow other people to shape the Army's goals. No, the Army has its own goals, we will live and pursue all of them, and every day, we will show that we support these ideals."

The telegram then says that "the language the chief of staff likes is the language of the Army, of the regulations, the language that we, the military, speak -- a clear and direct language." It adds that "the chief of staff is well aware of the things he has to do for the force, but he also realizes he cannot overlook the political issues important to the institution." "For this reason," it adds, "he will have to make the necessary political contacts in keeping with his responsibility."

"The ethics of San Martin and the integrity of behavior as a guide for everyone's conduct will demand confidence and unity from us; they will be the natural relationship in the normal exercise of command."

"To carefully read the regulations of the exercise of command, which is actually a military philosophy manual that must be learned in-depth and in detail. This will be checked by the chief of staff during his visits."

It adds that "clear communication between superiors and subordinates must be established. Ambiguity will be done away with. Orders will be clear, precise, and specific. They will have all the elements orders must have. No order that cannot be complied with will be issued; the control of the fulfillment of orders should not be neglected; if an order cannot be carried out, this must be immediately reported."

The message concludes by saying: "It is necessary to revive the soul of the Argentine Army, strengthen the feeling or belonging to an institution, and reassert the pride of serving it, as we have learned since we began our military career."

OFFICERS' LEGAL STATUS TO BE ANALYZED IN MEETING

PY212218 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1244 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (DYN) -- Army commanders today bega. a 2-day meeting to analyze the sensitive situation in the Army caused by the trials of officers accused of human rights violations, and to give "final form" to the speech Army Chief of Staff General Jose Caridi, will deliver on 29 May on Army Day. Caridi chaired the meeting, which started at 0830 at the Libertador Building.

Despite the lack of official information, Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena is expected to have lunch with the commanders tomorrow, in keeping with tradition.

According to available information, the commanders will be fully briefed today on the situation in the Army. They will also recieve a detailed report on the Due Obedience Bill, which is currently in the Senate after having been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

The head of the intelligence service, General Francisco Cassino; the head of the personnel department, Colonel Alfredo Arrillaga; and chief Judge Advocate Alberto Ramayo will speak at the meeting.

Gassino and Arrillaga will discuss the internal situation of the force after the Holy Week incidents, which caused problems and forced the retirement of 15 generals, including the Army leadership headed by General Hector Rios Erenu.

Ramayo will give detailed information on the Due Obedience Bill and its effect on the trials of officers below the rank of lieutenant colonel at the time of the alleged crimes against humanity.

According to the bill, all officers with the exception of those charged with concealment of minors, robbery, or similar crimes will be acquitted because of the understanding that they acted under duress in a situation in which they could not refuse to obey orders. These officers, nevertheless, will have to testify as witnesses if they are summoned by the courts.

These summones and the obligation to reveal all the details of the repression, accusing in the process their superiors for giving the orders, or taking the risk of being arrested for perjury if they fail to do so, form the bases of the mid-level officers' strong objections.

All generals commissioned in the country, all colonels whose promotion to general is pending, or those who are fulfilling the duties of a general, will attend the meeting.

General Miguel Abbate, the senior officer in the Army after the Holy Week crisis, who is both director of Military Institutes and inspector general of training, yesterday presided over a meeting of the promotions board.

Abbate, who last year headed the Personnel Department, is now responsible for the assessment of the files of high-ranking officers due for promotion.

COMMANDERS SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO CONSTITUTION

PY200341 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2212 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (TELAM) -- Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner, Armed Forces Joint Chief of Staff, Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Arosa, and Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo today swore their allegiance to the Constitution in the presence of President Raul Alfonsin.

The ceremony, which was held at 1900 in the White Room of Government House, was attended by Vice President Victor Martinez, House Speaker Juan Carlos Pugliese, Supreme Court President Jose Severo Caballero, ministers, Defense Ministry secretaries, lawmakers, and delegations of high-ranking officers.

TRIAL OF FORMER ARMY LT COL RICO CONTINUES

PY212255 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 May 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Eduardo Frola, the defence attorney of former Lieutenant-Colonel Aldo Rico, said that "99 percent of the serving Army officers" agreed with the reasons which led Rico to start a rebellion of Army officers during Holy Week, although "they may or may not agree with the methods he used to protest."

Frola said that on being questioned by San Isidro Federal Judge Daniel Piotti, Rico had placed the uprising within a strictly institutional context.

"It was not the military personnel who exceeded this context but the state controlled media, which mounted a campaign on the basis of the 'democracy or dictatorship' alternative," he claimed.

In an interview with the Bahia Blanca daily LA NUEVA PROVINCIA, Frola said that "what happened at Campo de Mayo military base was that the officers confined themselves to barracks, it was not a rebellion or a mutiny, nor any civilian or military crime of such grave importance that it could have at any point threatened institutional stability."

The lawyer stressed that "the thorny issue is not that of the trials of military officers for human rights violations but the systematic attack on the Armed Forces by the state-controlled media."

Rico will be newly questioned by Judge Piotti before next May 28 when the extension requested by the magistrate to close the questioning expires.

Piotti revealed that he is having trouble inducing the politicians, unionists, legislators and clergymen who were summoned to testify as witnesses to the uprising to attend their summonses.

Meanwhile, Federal Judge Gustavo Becerra Ferrer, who is investigating the insurrection at a Cordoba unit last month, yesterday travelled to Buenos Aires in relation to the case. The trip was reportedly prompted by information provided by former Army Chief-of-Staff Hector Rios Erenu in his testimony.

In related news, the Cordoba Federal Appeals Court will reportedly suspend all hearings of officers on human rights abuse charges until at least June 1, court sources reported.

ALFONSIN VOWS TO SUPPORT NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT

PY220054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2150 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today publicly vowed to continue with the development of the Argentine nuclear program, despite the serious budget problems in the sector. Alfonsin made this remark when swearing in Emma Victoria Perez Ferreira, the new president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) this afternoon during a ceremony that began at 1700 in the White Room at Government House.

During the ceremony, Alfonsin also swore in Eduardo Mascardi as the new Merchant Marine Secretary. Mascardi will replace outgoing secretary Pedro Jose Casado Bianco.

Casado Bianco, whom Alfonsin thanked for "his patriotic work" since the creation of the secretariat, attended the ceremony. However, Constantini, whose work as CNEA president was praised by Alfonsin, did not attend.

Present at the ceremony were Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena, Public Works Minister Pedro Trucco, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and Secretary General Carlos Becerra. Also in attendance were most of the members of the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy, of which the new CNEA president is a member; CNEA technicians and employees; relatives of the newly appointed officials; and some 100 special guests.

As he usually does, Alfonsin thanked both Casado Bianco and Constantini for their work in the Merchant Marine Secretariat and the CNEA, respectively. In the case of Constantini, after emphasizing the work done by the CNEA, Alfonsin said that Constantini "did an extraordinary job" as head of the organization. He recalled that when he visited some CNEA plants "it seemed to me that I was entering the future as I saw how the country, despite so many problems, had managed to maintain a sector in which we can continue to develop advanced technology."

He said that this was made possible especially "by the efforts of those who felt the CNEA is a way to achieve development, not only through a prestigious activity but also through work that will show the world we are capable of developing technology and using important activities of general and industrial use in our own country."

"We will continue on this course, with great difficulty, but we will give as much support as we can," he said.

He added that he wanted to "publicly express the commitment I have assumed with the new CNEA president to support her, and to see what we can do, even in this difficult situation, to satisfy so many workers, technicians, and scientists, who are bringing honor to Argentina."

Mrs Perez Ferreira, in brief remarks after the ceremony, admitted that the situation at the CNEA "is a bit bothersome" but she said that "to the extent possible the labor conflicts involving CNEA workers will be solved."

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES DRUG OPERATIONS

PY211716 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Specialists in the antidrug fight have seized approximately 2,000 kg of drugs in the past 2 months, according to the interior minister.

In remarks to the press, Juan Carlos Duran said that these seizures are the result of intensive daily operations in the areas where drug networks operate. He said this success is a response to the government's determination not to allow this type of crime to continue.

Regarding reports that state that Jorge Flores Moises is the new cocaine king, Duran said there must be very good reasons for the Brazilian police to call him that. He said he has reports about important operations that have been carried out in the neighboring country in which this individual was able to escape.

The interior minister also stated that the Santa Cruz district attorney has ordered the trial of the judge who allowed Edmundo Anyas, an alleged drug trafficker, to escape. Duran said that he has no reports about the opposition and sabotage that the Leopards are conducting in the Chapare area. [sentence as heard]

He also said that an agreement must be reached in the talks with coca products so the reduction and substitution of the coca plantations can be carried out as peacefully as possible.

PURPOSE OF JOINT MANEUVERS WITH U.S. VIEWED

PY211625 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0227 GMT 21 May 87

[By Amanda Davila]

[Excerpt] Beni, 20 May (EFE) -- Beginning the joint maneuvers "United Forces 87" 150 km from the Peruvian border, U.S. and Bolivian soldiers today once more implemented the national security doctrine.

More than 1,150 soldiers, 350 of whom are U.S. soldiers, today started air and ground counterinsurgency exercises. These exercises will last 3 days despite bad weather. The joint military maneuvers are being conducted in the Apolo, Reyes, Rurrenabaque, Ixiamas, and San Buenaventura areas in Beni and La Paz Departments.

Captain Emilio Luizaga, the official Armed Forces spokesman, today said that the "United Forces 87" maneuvers are designed to train the Armed Forces in antiguerrilla and antiterrorist warfare within the national security doctrine. "The national security doctrine of the 1960's has been modernized. It now safeguards national sovereignty, without violating the Constitution, and contributes to national development," Capt Luizaga said.

Capt Luizaga added that the exercises are designed to train soldiers in doctrinal concepts; that is, in unconventional or low-intensity combat [lucha no convencional o de baja intensidad], as the United States says. However, Capt Luizaga stated that the counterinsurgency training is not designed to respond to an alleged presence of guerrillas in Bolivia.

Capt Luizaga emphasized: "If this type of threat existed, our agencies would have already supplied us with basic information. We do not have this type of threat. Subversion and terrorism currently exist in Peru, but the training is not designed to respond to that threat." "The goal is to have the troops trained for any type of contingency or possible threat," Capt Luizaga said.

In Capt Luizaga's opinion, the training of the Armed Forces to confront the Peruvian Shining Path guerrillas with U.S. support, "is sheer speculation; the exercises are designed to train the Armed Forces professionals to cope with any threat." Capt Luizaga also denied that the recent creation of the 9th Army Division near the Peruvian border has the same goal. The Bolivian Armed Forces spokesman said that the Armed Forces intend to create new divisions in other border areas in Bolivia.

It is being said in political circles that the United States is supporting the modernization of the Bolivian Army because the national military budget is facing a huge deficit. Capt Luizaga denied such speculation. According to the captain, U.S. troops, while in Bolivia, have left only sanitary equipment and not arms or equipment for setting up a military base to cope with subversive centers in the south, as rumored. "The United States does not intend to set up a military base; this has nothing to do with that purpose," Capt Luizaga pointed out. [passage omitted]

FURTHER ON VISIT OF SPANISH KING, QUEEN

PY211540 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia will place a wreath at the foot of the monument to Pedro Domingo Murillo, the hero of the independence of High Peru. The ceremony honoring the illustrious man from La Paz will take place at 1100 in the historical Murillo Plaza. The official entourage will arrive from the Sheraton Hotel a few minutes before the ceremony begins.

At 1115, the king and queen will make a courtesy visit to President Victor Paz Estenssoro, who will meet with them in the Red and Gold Room in Government House. At that time, the president will decorate the king and queen with the Order of the Knight Commander of the Condor of the Andes.

A postage stamp honoring the king and queen will also be placed in circulation.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal and Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and their respective delegations will meet this afternoon at 1500.

Two hours later in the La Paz town hall the king and queen will be declared honored guests and will be given the keys to the city. These are the most important items on the agenda of the king and queen.

POLICE BREAK UP MINERS' STRIKE WITH TEAR GAS

PY211841 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] La Paz Government House was affected at noon today by incidents that occurred in the neighborhood of Murillo Plaza. Everything began when demonstrating miners, organized after a general meeting, tried to enter Murillo Plaza from (Socavalla) Street.

At the corner of Potosi Street a police barrier was overrun. Police used tear gas when the miners started running toward Murillo Plaza.

At that time Panamericana's interview with labor leader Edgar Ramirez was interrupted by the incidents we are describing. Our reporter was able to record the incident.

[Begin Ramirez recording] At our general meeting we decided to radicalize our methods of pressure against the government, because it is not attending to the demands of the mineworkers in a satisfactory manner. That is why the general meeting...[interview interrupted by shouts of the miners and sound of tear-gas bombs going off] [end recording]

Police and Military Police immediately took control of the situation. The Military Police, using gas masks, allowed police to advance on (Aracocha) Street and repel the demonstrators on Mariscal Santa Cruz Avenue.

Some of the demonstrators retreated on Potosi and Mercado Streets to regroup on the corner of Mariscal Santa Cruz Avenue and (Aracocha) Street. From that point they began a march back to their headquarters in Del Prado.

During the confrontation at the corner of (Socavaya) and Potosi Streets the police made some arrests while the miners threw dynamite sticks.

Meanwhile, the visit that the king and queen of Spain were making to Government House ended and they returned to the Sheraton Hotel after peace returned to the streets of La Paz.

Information Minister Herman Antelo assures that the visit of the king and queen has not been marred by the miners demonstration.

Police 'Beat' Strikers

PY212112 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1914 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 May (EFE) -- Three people were wounded by rubber bullets, several children were bruised, and six people were detained due to the clash today in the vicinity of Government House in La Paz between demonstrators and police during the visit the Spanish king and queen are paying to Bolivia.

Some 150 miners with their wives and 50 children tried to get to Plaza Murillo, where the police, the presidential guard, the Military Police, and several reporters were awaiting the Spanish visitors.

Vitalia Rivera de Velasquez, a Huanuni miner's wife, crying, said that "women, children, and some of our husbands were peacefully heading toward the square. We wanted to ask the king to listen to our demand, we wanted to explain that we are hungry, and to request he ask President Paz to listen to us. The police stopped us, threw tear-gas grenades at us, and beat us with rifle butts and iron bars. Many of us had brought our small children, some only a few months old, in our arms." [passage omitted]

MILITARY CONCERNED OVER NATIONAL SITUATION

PY202128 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 May 87 p A7

[By Roberto Lopez]

[Text] The National Intelligence Service (SNI) is keeping a close watch on meetings being held by reserve and active-duty officers, especially by those in the Army, to discuss national problems. Some reserve officers have been joining movements and associations purporting to be democratic and directed at studying Brazilian status quo. These associations are actually headed or influenced by extremly right-wing military officers who criticize the economic crisis, the charges of corruptions, and the hesitant government moves to solve political problems.

In fact, the political and economic difficulties are arousing concern among the officers. This concern is heightened by the debate over military-related issues in the Constituent Assembly, which have prompted reactions from military ministers. However, all this is not sufficient to give rise to a stronger reaction by the officers. The uneasiness has nevertheless provoked "slips" -- as the two general officers who spoke to FOLHA have defined it -- last week. The first incident occurred when the Air Force Intelligence and Security Center (CISA) released a study in Rio de Janeiro last month comparing the situation in Brazil to that in Chile during the Salvador Allende government. The study circulated in the most important military offices around the country.

The second "slip" occurred when an assistant to the minister of the Navy, Admiral Henrique Saboia, read an elaborate note commemorating Victory Day (8 May, the anniversary of the end of World War II), in which he drew attention to the state of readiness of the Armed Forces "in case some day the force of our arguments has to be replaced by the argument of our force." The text of the note has given rise to conflicting opinions in the military sector. Some officers think that whoever drafted the note merely made a clumsy error in the document, which was designed to state the officers' willingness to defend the country against foreign threats. Other officers think the "slip" was intentional. Meanwhile, everyone agrees that the document has at least created doubts.

The "slip" made by the CISA was explained by a high-ranking Air Force officer in simple terms: "It was locked on automatic (referring to the automatic pilot of an airplane) and no one saw the nonsense coming out, just like any error that can crop up in newspaper like yours." The fact is that some military groups are sending signals that they would like to see national problems interpreted from a less leftist viewpoint.

For instance on 13 May, the War College (ESG) invited Murillo Macedo, former labor minister during Figueiredo's administration (today he is an executive of the National Bank) to speak at the college on "Brazilian trade unions." Macedo accepted the invitation, even though it surprised him, because it was the first time the ESG wanted to hear him speak on the subject since he left government service.

Politicians close to the military sectors are aware of the fears that the idea of "direct elections now" is arousing in the barracks. Officers are afraid that extreme left-wing groups such as the PC do B [Communist Party of Brazil], the PRC [Revolutionary Communist Party], or the Socialist Convergence -- the latter two currently operate within the PT [Workers Party] -- could take advantage of a popular mobilization at this time of national crisis.

When some officers complained about their salaries, General Leonidas Pires had to order punishments. After that -- and following some comments in which Leonidas Pires defended the current salaries earned by the military -- the prestige of the Army minister and his subordinates declined.

Last week, some officers, who spoke to FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, interpreted comments made by the Army minister -- such as the comment on the current "disparity between the demands of the society and the possibilities of the state" -- as being motivated, to a large extent, by Leonidas Pires' need to show that he is attuned to the spirit of his officers (including that of his 14 generals). In fact, the minister must be alert, even to apparently minor issues such as the friendliness existing between the president of the Republic and a brigadier general as is the case with General Alberico Barroso (now serving in Rio de Janiero). Leonidas Pires has already offered Gen Barroso the post of Brazilian military attache in Washington.

Problems with officers have also arisen in the Navy. Captain Wauterlo Pontes received a 10-day prison sentence for advocating the creation of a defense ministry in an article published by the magazine VEJA. Pontes' opinion, published by the press, was at odds with two secret official notes issued nearly 1 year ago by Minister Saboia to all the admirals (notes that were informally disclosed among high-ranking Navy officers such as captains). The notes stated three of Saboia's positions, positions which must be interpreted as Navy stands, cannot be questioned: 1) opposition to the creation of a defense ministry; 2) opposition to the creation of a merchant marine ministry; and 3) maintaining in the new constitution the Armed Forces as guardians of the national sovereignty against foreign threats and guardians of domestic order.

In the military field, which has so many variables, the dissatisfaction of past leaders, such as that of former President Joao Figueiredo, must be taken into account.

During a mass service said on 31 March 1987 to mark the 1964 military coup, the former president told an admiral that the Navy minister is the only military minister with whom he sympathizes. Figueiredo's venting of feelings is understandable. Former Army Minister Walter Pires (during the last administration) still speaks with reserves of Minister Leonidas Pires and former Air Force Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos (also during the past administration), Figueiredo's personal friend, has a strong antipathy for his successor, Brigadier Octavio Moreira Lima.

In the middle of all of this, there are also generals advocating a more frank relationship with the civilians. For example, there is a group of brigadiers who, led by Moreira Lima's office chief, Brigadier Murillo Santos, started meeting 1 year ago with journalists and civilian experts on the Brazilian military "establishment." [preceding word in English]. Three of these meetings have already been held. The meetings are sponsored by the publishing housing Convivio -- which publishes the magazine "Politics and Strategy" -- The last meeting was held on 9 April 1987 at the Maksoud Plaza Hotel in Sao Paulo.

This type of relationship is not as easily accepted by the Army, a force which, due to its size and political weight, is more resistant to change (incidentally, the Army is the only force that as yet has not created a women's corps.) During the second meeting, sponsored by th Air Force in November 1986, the debates were attended by General Sergio de Ary Pires -- the former commander of the old II Army (the current Southeast Military Command), who is now a Superior Military Court (STM) member. Despite the invitations made by Brig Murillo Santos, no general was willing to attend the 9 April meeting. The Navy was represented by Rear Admiral Sergio Tasso de Aquino, who is serving at the Navy General Staff (EMA). The contacts between the brigadiers and the civilians and the surprise with which they have been received in the Army have even been discussed by the High Command.

MILITARY REACTION TO SARNEY SPEECH REPORTED

PY212206 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 87 p 4

[Excerpt] Although they prefer the 6-year presidential term "because the law is the law and it must be obeyed," according to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Campos Paiva, the military ministers liked President Sarney's message. "The lack of definition is over," said Gen Campos Paiva who, however, because of the law will not be in his post in 1990, when Sarney intends to leave the Planalto Palace. He considers that "the country cannot be led by the words of just any deputy."

Military sources have said that they wanted Sarney to take a hardline course and they do not think his announcement -- on which they were waiting -- will have negative repercussions in the Constitutent Assembly. "He will obviously have political support to the end of his term; he will certainly complete his term," Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboia said. In his opinion, the presidential and congressional terms are defined by the law and it should be obeyed. The military does not want to be given any responsibility for the political course of the country, and this was once again shown when the Army, Navy, and Aeronautics Ministers refused to be present as President Sarney delivered his speech. Actions and words, however, are quite different in this regard.

With the lack of political support for Sarney, the military ministers, especially the Army minister and the chief of the National Intelligence Center, in addition to the military cabinet, became political advisers in the Planalto Palace. By the way, the Army has said that the Armed Forces interfere with the Brazilian political process, either directly or indirectly, only if there is a political vacuum.

The vacuum was currently being seen in the form of indefinition, which in military jargon is called a lack of firm pulse in the one who commands. Because command was not exercised with the rigidity with which the military expected from the president, there was fear in the barracks that "the organized leftist sectors" might occupy the vacuum.

In the Constituent Assembly an efficient military lobby [preceding word in English] was established for the purpose of defending the interests of the Armed Forces in the Constitution, and the same precautions have been taken in the Planalto Palace, where there are military personnel and a military position that is similar to those of the previous administrations. Both of these situations have worked.

The military does not like the parliamentary system nor the reduction of the term to 4 years. In the second case, because of the possible victory of Leonel Brizola, the eternal enemy of 1964 [military coup], and in the first place, because of the "fragility of parties" and of the possibility that the military ministers could also be subject to frequent cabinet reshuffles.

That is why the military tone of Sarney's speech was very well received by the military. Obviously, the military preferred a 6-year term, because even from an administrative viewpoint, the ambitious modernization timetables and the purchase of equipment were planned for a 6-year term. But, since it has been learned -- there is the example of the worn-out Figueiredo administration -- that a 6-year term is not promising from the viewpoint of the political and administrative success, the military has agreed to the 5-year proposal.

Practically all of yesterday's session of the Constituent Assembly debated Sarney's speech. Many lawmakers have charged Sarney with threatening the Constitutent Assembly, with jeopardizing its sovereignty, and with staging something that they call a "coup."

PT leader Deputy Luis Inacio Lula da Silva said that "the military may want a 6-year term, the Planalto Palace officials may want a 6-year term, some ministers may want a 6-year term, but the truth is that the people are already fed up with it." [passage omitted]

SARNEY SAYS DEBT TALKS TO BEGIN IN 30 DAYS

PY220153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Brasilia, 21 May (AFP) -- Brazil will start negotiations on its foreign debt with its creditor banks within 30 days, President Jose Sarney said here today. Sarney told a group of French journalists that in 30 days Brazil will be in a position to adequately negotiate with the international banks.

After stating that Brazil's main objective is to avoid the risk of denationalizing its economy, Sarney noted that Brazil will propose that creditor banks convert part of Brazil's debt into investments in Brazilian enterprises.

Regarding relations with the IMF, Sarney said his country will not follow IMF rules. He added that in addition to the financial aspect of the debt, which will be discussed with the creditor banks, there is also a political aspect involved in this issue.

Indebted developing countries, especially in Latin America, must become aware of the destabilizing effect such heavy foreign debt could have, Sarney said. It should be noted that the Brazilian foreign debt totals approximately $110 billion, 85 percent of which was borrowed from banks.

PRESIDENT TO CONTROL ALL PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS

PY220011 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] From now on, all appointments to posts or replacements of officials must be previously approved by President Jose Sarney. This is stated in a memorandum the president sent to all ministers of state, according to Presidential Press Secretary Frota Neto.

[Begin relay from Planalto Palace by (Eduardo Magano)] I hereby recommend that your excellency not to make any appointments to posts or replacements of officials within your ministry in the states or territories without my previous authorization. [end relay]

NEW RADIOBRAS DIRECTOR INSTITUTES 'CENSORSHIP'

PY201736 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 May 87 p 4

[Text] By order of new Radiobras Director Antonio Martins, the television station TV Nacional in Brasilia began to censor its news programs last week. The new Radiobras director, who is subordinated to the Communications Ministry but who nonetheless got the order directly from the SECAF [Secretaria de Communicacoes da Administracao Federal -- Federal Administration Communications Secretariat], has issued the order that "only favorable news" be broadcast. Any report, commentary, or statement by congressmen will only be aired if it is favorable to the government. Antonio Martins issued this order as soon as he became president of Radiobras, and he is now demanding that it be strictly obeyed. He has even threatened to dismiss en masse the whole journalistic staff of the station.

Given this order, which in the past was only issued by the dictatorship, many deputies have been censored on TV Nacional, many of them belonging to the PT, PDT [Democratic Labor Party], the PDS [Social Democratic Party] and the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] members who had criticized the government at the National Constituent Assembly. Speeches made by Jose Genoino, Luis Ignacio da Silva, and Florestan Fernandes were not aired, even after they were recorded for the daily news. Deputy Amaral Neto could not be shown or interviewed, and the same thing happened to the PMDB group that opposes the policies of Planalto Palace.

Even programs produced by independent companies are subject to censorship by TV Nacional. One of them is "The Constituent Daily" program prepared by the "Apoio Video" company and carried by 18 stations nationally. In April, journalist Carlos Chagas, director of newspapers O ESTADO and JORNAL DA TARDE in Brasilia, made weekly commentaries for "The Constituent Daily" transmission to the interior. In May, Antonio Martins called "Apoio Video" Director Francisco Maia and gave him an ultimatum. Either he withdrew Chagas from the program or his contract would be canceled. TV Nacional would no longer broadcast "The Constituent Daily." The reason was that Chagas criticized the government in articles for O ESTADO and JORNAL DA TARDE. However, he had not criticized the government on his television commentaries.

Determined to comply with the order of censorship, a TV Nacional employee last week asked Martins if it would not be preferable to first record the matches of the Brazilian team in the volleyball championship underway in Brasilia. Martins asked why and the explanation was: "If we can only broadcast favorable news, then it is better to wait for the results of the match. If Brazil wins we will carry it, if it does not, we will censor it because, after all, the news will not be favorable."

It is said at TV Nacional that Antonio Martins picked up this initiative from SECAF's Getulio Bittencourt, a former jouranlist. Bittencourt encouraged him to do so. It must be recalled that the head of SECAF is the man who soon after assuming his post at the beginning of the year gave the order that no administration member, be it ministers or second or third ranking government officials, should receive journalists for informal talks. He tried to banish the spontaneous relations between the government and the press. Although his incredible proposal was defeated, Bittencourt managed to obtain from Sarney permission to implement another kind of banishment: reporters accredited to Planalto Palace are now forbidden access to the third floor where the main offices are located. They must remain in the press room, covering only official events.

Such practices were routine in the times of the military regime, but their adoption by the new Republic seems to be underway. The PT is preparing to denounce this situation from the National Constituent Assembly forum. Yesterday, Deputy Francisco Lyra, a former justice minister, was angry and also said he would speak about this. He said he will take the matter to Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the National Constituent Assembly and the PMDB, and demand that a formal position regarding this issue be adopted. When he was minister, Lyra prepared the bills on freedom of the press and information. He proposed that censorship be punished with imprisonment, especially if promoted by government officials. The bills are in the hands of current Justice Minister Paulo Broussard, who will send them to Congress once the new constitution is approved.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES, DECORATES TUTU

PY210121 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu today began his agenda with a reception at (Buriti) Palace, where he was awarded the Great Cross of Merit of Brasilia. He was awarded the cross by Federal District Acting Governor Rui de Almeida.

Tutu then visited Brasilia University at the invitation of Rector (Cristobal Buarque).

Talking to an attentive audience which crowded the Brasilia University hall, Bishop Tutu praised the youth by saying that they are the instruments for social change. He said the apartheid regime is immoral and anti-Christian, and advocated unity among nations behind the South African cause, saying that freedom for blacks in his country is only a matter of time, and it will certainly come. Rector (Buarque) said that the visit showed Brazil's solidarity with the South African people's struggle.

[Begin (Buarque) recording] [Words indistinct] international solidarity, remaining alert to the problems of the world. Second, [words indistinct] additional support for the struggle against all types of oppression, not only racial oppression, which might be the most absurd of them all. [end recording]

Tutu then went to Itamaraty to receive the Great Cross of the Order of Cruzeiro do Sul from Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre. During the ceremony, Tutu reiterated his request for the solidarity of the Brazilian Government with South Africans blacks and their struggle against apartheid.

[Begin Sodre recording] We attend the international forums. On three occasions at the United Nations, I had the opportunity to condemn the policy of Pretoria. Tutu is a man who thinks of peace and struggles for the freedom of his people. That is why I say he won the peace prize by being a warrior. [end recording]

In the afternoon, Tutu left for Sao Paulo, the next leg of his visit to Brazil.

BRIEFS

AIDS CASES CONFIRMED -- By the end of April, 1,696 AIDS cases had been confirmed in Brazil. Of these, 46.8 percent resulted in death. The largest incidence, 1,098 cases, was confirmed in Sao Paulo, where 36.2 percent have ended in death; next comes Rio de Janeiro State, with 282 cases; and then comes Rio de Sul with 64 cases. [Text] [Brasilia Radio Nacional de Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 May 87 PY]

CARDINAL HENRIQUEZ DENIES INTEREST IN PRESIDENCY

PY210350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 87

[Excerpts] Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez is being regarded as a political leader by some sectors of the opposition that have mentioned him as a possible candidate for president of the Republic. However, Cardinal Silva Henriquez through his private secretary, has stated he does not wish and has never wished to be a candidate for president, or to exercise this or any similar post. [passage omitted]

In the meantime, although Cardinal Henriquez has stated that he does not desire and has never wished to be a candidate for president or any similar post because he is fully devoted to the church, sectors of the episcopate view with interest any political activity by the cardinal. Magallanes Bishop Msgr Tomas Gonzalez this week voiced his support for this alternative. [passage omitted]

SUPREME COURT WARNS CNI ABOUT EXTENDED DETENTION

PY201551 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0140 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Santiago, 19 May (EFE) -- The Chilean Supreme Court of Justice today admonished the National Intelligence Center (CNI), the political police, for unduly extending the period of detention of a person held in one of the CNI precincts in Santiago.

In comments to the newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO, attorneys Hernan Rodriquez and Nilde Garfias, who filed the claim, said the warning was also made because the detainee, Edison Barrales Daza, reported that he was being mistreated.

The morning daily adds that the Supreme Court warned the CNI about the possibility of taking "other measures should such a thing happen again."

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING RISES -- The operations deputy director of the National Institute of Statistics disclosed the cost of living during April rose 2.4 percent over that of the previous month. Inflation for the first 4 months of this year amounts to 7.9 percent and for the past 12 months 18.8 percent. [Summary] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 6 May 87 p 10 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ANNOUNCED -- During a news conference, the National Institute of Statistics reported that over the first quarter of 1987 the national unemployment rate reached 8.9 percent. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 May 87 PY]

NATIONAL DEFICIT FIGURES -- National Comptroller Osvaldo Ituriaga today presented to President Augusto Pinochet the financial report for 1986. Ituriaga reported that the national deficit totaled 17,760,400,000 Chilean pesos. This deficit was financed with an acquired net debt of 54,321,800,000 Chilean pesos. Ituriaga said the national deficit in 1986 was 1.76 percent greater than the national income. [Excerpts] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 May 87 PY]

NEW COLORADO PARTY FACTION ANNOUNCED 21 MAY

PY211930 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 May 87 p 10

[Text] The "dissident" faction of the MOPOCO [Popular Colorado Movement], which did not participate in the convention held in Posadas, and which does not recognize the current executive board led by Miguel Angel Conzalez Casabianca, continued analyzing until late last night the reasons that made the MOPOCO hold its convention abroad, despite the request that was expressly made by more than 100 conventioneers to hold the convention in our country.

A group of conventioneers, some of whom came from the interior of the country, has virtually agreed to form a new front that will reportedly be called the National Popular Colorado Movement [Movimiento Popular Colorado Nacional] to differentiate it from the MOPOCO. A spokesman of the new MOPOCO faction said: "Unfortunately, we have had to do this because our repeated requests to try to overcome existing differences have been ingnored. Neverthless, our goals and targets may be the same as those of the executive board of the other faction."

The same source then pointed out that that substantial difference between the two movements lies in the fact that the MOPOCO faction that met in Posadas concentrates on foreign matters. However, we believe the place for our struggle is Paraguay, the source stated. The source did not rule out the possibility of the new "dissident" movement joining the opposition Colorado group called the "Ethical" Faction.

MOPOCO LEADER LASHES OUT AT DICTATORSHIP

PY211935 Paris AFP in Spanish 0001 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Asuncion, 19 May (AFP) -- Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, President of the Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO, a dissident faction of the ruling Colorado Party in Paraguay), today stated that we have demonstrated that the dictatorship of General Alfredo Stroessner continues to be repressive and that it mainly concentrates on our movement.

During a news conference, Gonzalez Casabianca reported that his movement was forced to hold its regular convention in the border city of Posadas (Argentina) for security reasons. Gonzalez Casabianca said that a convention is not intended to become a confrontation with the police but a meeting to review our movement's strategies and performance. Gonzalez Casabianca added that the security forces also possess sophisticated equipment to record conversations and meetings, which is why we did not want to expose our deliberations to the repressive apparatus.

Gonzalez Casabinanca recalled that in 1986 a similar assembly convened in Asuncion was brutally repressed by the police who, according to the politician, are concentrating their attention on MOPOCO. He said that the top MOPOCO leaders are being subjected to conspicuous daily harassment by agents on motorcycles. A similar surveillance was imposed in April on Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) leader Domingo Laino after he was allowed to enter the country following his 4-and-1/2-year exile.

Gonzalez Casabianca commented that MOPOCO Vice President Juan Carlos Galaverna is living in exile and that the government of Stroessner does not permit him to enter the country because he belongs to the movement.

To prove the lifting of the state of siege is just a sham for the benefit of foreign interests, Gonzalez Casabianca cited Galaverna's exile, the nonfulfillment by military and police forces of a Supreme Court ruling to lift the siege on a farmers colony (Tavapy II) implemented 5 months ago, and the ban on some trade union organizations to hold meetings.

Gonzalez Casabianca linked the relentless harassment of the MOPOCO leaders, since they returned from exile, with Stroessner's interest in preventing the MOPOCO from developing because he knows that the only possible means to dismantle the country's totalitarian apparatus is in the hands of the Colorado Party. Gonzalez Casabianca added that the Colorado Party has been the victim of a fraud because Stroessner took over the party after having the top Colorado leaders sent into exile in 1959.

Gonzalez Casabianca also emphasized that the dictatorship is preventing Paraguay from joining the processes of democratization and regional development, which is the only way for Latin America to become a valid interlocutor among the great international powers.

FIVE OPPOSITION LEADERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PY220131 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 21 May 87 p 8

[Text, Five leaders of the Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO) have been under arrest at central police headquarters since last night on charges of sponsoring a meeting of MOPOCO leaders without authorization in a house in the Santo Domingo neighborhood.

Doctors Mario Mallorquin, Enrique Riera, Julio Cesar Vasconcellos, Sara Rivas de Vasconcellos, and Domingo Romero (the owner of the house), were arrested. A petition for habeas corpus on behalf of the imprisoned leaders was filed this morning. The meeting of the MOPOCO rank-and-file leaders was being held with total normalcy until a policeman of the 18th precinct came to the house and asked to see the proper authorization to hold the meeting.

Since there was no authorization, the owner of the house and the leaders were taken to the local police station and then to central police headquarters.

Approximately 150 Colorado opposition leaders, both of the MOPOCO and the ethical sector, were attending the meeting, which sought to give official status to an accord between all the sectors in order to begin a joint campaign.

TELEVISION JOURNALIST ARRESTED BY POLITICAL POLICE

PY211815 Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Asuncion, 20 May (AFP) -- The colleagues of Paraguayan TV journalist Ramon Salazar reported today that he was arrested by the political police, apparently as a result of an interview with the governor of Salta Province, Argentina.

The sources told AFP that Salazar, of the Channel 9 television station [Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television], was arrested this morning. The reasons are as yet unknown.

Salazar's colleagues speculated, nevertheless, that Salazar may have been arrested as a result of an interview that he held with Salta Province Governor Roberto Romero who, beginning 17 May, made a 3-day visit to Asuncion.

According to Salazar's colleagues, the arrest may have been prompted by the journalist's question on the critical attitude of the governor's newspaper EL TRIBUNO DE SALTA toward a Paraguayan minister, an attitude that contradicts Romero's statement this week which lauded the Paraguayan democracy of General Alfredo Stroessner.

GOVERNMENT ALLOWS FARMERS TO REMAIN AT TAVAPY II

PY210355 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 May 87 p 12

[Text] The immediate occupation, measurement, and division into lots of some 2,300 hectares in the area known as Tavapy II, was ordered this morning by the government through decree No 21,989, issued by the executive branch. The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry has been put in charge of these tasks.

This morning the Executive Branch issued decree No 21,989 authorizing the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry to occupy, measure, and divide into lots up to 2,300 hectares of private property known as Tavapy II in Domingo Martinez de Irala district, which belongs to Paramabu Inc, registered at the Public Registry Office as farm No 1,084. The decree states that the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry will soon divide the affected area.

The Executive Branch adopted the measure at the request of the Ministry in an attempt to solve the problem that has existed for some time now and has worsened recently. According to Decree No 21,989, the property consists of 5,008 hectares, of which 2,300 hectares is currently occupied by some 300 farmers who have been subject to the land reform program for some years now. The decree goes on to state that "in view of the serious social situation in the area, it is necessary to find an immediate solution in order to prevent the tension in the area from generating conflicts of unforeseeable consequences, which might alter the peace and progress the country enjoys."

The executive branch also states that "the immediate occupation of the affected area is a necessary step toward an urgent solution to the problem with the purpose of forming a legal colony for the people living in the area.

The permanence of this population can be proven through the existence in the area of chapels, schools, sports fields, as well as the improvements and annual cultivation the people maintain." It ends by stating that "the national Constitution regards land reform as basic to rural well-being with the effective incorporation of the peasant population into the socioeconomic development of the nation with a fair distribution and possession of land, and that private interest will never prevail over the overall interest of the nation."

The subject has been brought up in the past few months by several social, political, and religious organizations of our country, which had voiced solidarity with the inhabitants of Tavapy II, property belonging to the firm Paranambu, headed by Chilean citizen Rodolfo Garcia Kohler. Serious situations arose but the farmers remained on their plots of land, taking a position that was analyzed and solved in their interest by the government. It should also be pointed out that the area was visited recently by a delegation of Colorado and Liberal Party legislators who became fully acquainted with the situation in the area. A court order was issued to lift the police cordon surrounding Tavapy II.

LUSINCHI REVOKES SOVIETS DEPORTATION ORDER

PA220029 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi tonight revoked an order for two Soviet reporters to leave the country. Boris Chervakov of the news agency TASS and Yuriy Issayev of the Soviet radio and television had been asked by the National Directorate of Identification and Aliens to leave the country.

A Foreign Ministry source said the investigation of the two would continue. The president's decision was reported to the Association of Foreign Correspondents by (Carlos Croys), director of the Central Information Office.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON BORDER PROTECTION

PA212306 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 87

[Report by Antonio Jota and Alfredo Aguilar]

[Text] In Merida State Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said the national Armed Forces and the government have undertaken necessary security measures, which means it is not true that the border areas are without protection. The foreign minister made these statements after taking part in a ceremony in memory of Democratic Action Party leader Dr Alberto Carnevali.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] The foreign minister added with respect to the question on the border situation that the government has done a responsible job reinforcing the Venezuelan Armed Forces, especially in sensitive places like Arauca, where we know there are constant kidnappings and in certain regions of the (?Paz) district of Apure State. I really believe the government has done a good job, that the Armed Forces are alert to one of their most sensitive responsibilities, the foreign minister said.

[Second reporter] Do you think it is necessary for these posts to be reinforced, and for more posts to be installed in some places?

[Consalvi] I believe the ones we have are sufficient. I believe the present situation merits the preventive measures taken by the Armed Forces. [end recording]

At another point in his remarks, Foreign Minister Consalvi appeared pleased at having attended the ceremony which was arranged by the Merida State Democratic Action Party section executive committee, basically because he came to talk on the life and development of that great Venezuelan leader, Alberto Carnevali. Consalvi said he had been Carnevali's private secretary.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON RED FLAG 'SUBVERSIVE' PLAN

PA211907 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The Domestic Policy Commission of the Chamber of Deputies is studying evidence handed over by Interior Affairs Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto concerning a subversive plan of members of the Red Flag organization. The interior minister presented photographs and documents confiscated on 15 May, in which the organization details plans to destabilize the democratic system. He also offered the deputies other documents that show subversive groups taking part in recent acts of violence at the university. Minister Ciliberto said it was unfortunate that a few deputies had played the game of the university trouble makers. He emphatically added that further violence will not be tolerated.

[Begin Ciliberto recording] As minister of interior I was obligated to curb their actions, and that is what I shall continue to do. I have said the democracy will not perish and public order will not be altered during the administration of President Lusinchi. [end recording]

'Campaign' To Disrupt Banks

PA171350 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 May 87 pp 1-13

[Text] Interior Affairs Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto has confided that the government is aware of a campaign that is being planned to create instability in the banking sector. The ranking official did not really specify the scope of the alleged plan, but he warned "it is possible there may already be talk of bankruptcies or the weakening of some banking institutions."

Ciliberto referred to the plan when speaking to reporters after a meeting yesterday afternoon with Gonzalo Barrios [member of the Democratic Action Party (AD)] at the AD parliamentary offices in the congressional administration building, on the corner of Pajaritos. The interior affairs minister alluded to the issue upon presenting his report regarding the existence of subversive movements in the country. It was an effort to stress the government's concern over incidents that have been altering public order during the past few days. Without going into detail on what could be considered a serious report, Ciliberto said: "I have just been informed that a campaign is about to be initiated that will create a certain amount of nervousness among the clients or depositors at banks."

The minister fears there will be an effort to give the impression that some banks are bankrupt or weak.

Meanwhile, upon confirming the existence of activities promoted by subversives, Ciliberto said "This government is serious and responsible, and when it reports something it is because it has reason to do so." He added: "This is a very well outlined plan. It is well designed, and is being carried out. I have proof of this."

[Reporter] Would you be willing to give Congress your proof?

[Ciliberto] When Congress requests it, I will be very glad to comply.

[Reporter] Is the Red Flag definitely participating in these subversive actions?

[Ciliberto] There are other subversive groups, but since Red Flag is the one most often mentioned and the one the people know the best, I have referred to it. I insist that Red Flag is very much involved in all incidents at the universities.

[Reporter] While the government talks about subversion, the opposition says public discontent is at the root of the student demonstrations. What do you say to this?

[Ciliberto] I have said the leaders of these demonstrations take advantage of any circumstances that will unleash these demonstrations. In Merida, where the most violent incidents have taken place, the incidents were not caused by discontent over the economic situation but by a student's death. It is alleged that the university demonstrations here were prompted by the increased transportation fares, but student fares were not raised. Moreover, the Council of Ministers has just approved a 50-percent reduction in student fares. They are the ones least affected by this situation. That makes one wonder what they are demonstrating about.

[Reporter] How is the situation in Zulia?

[Ciliberto] Normal, as in all the country. The demonstrations have ended because the issue was a temporary one. I regret very much that Deputy Guisandes was injured during these incidents.

The minister was also asked his opinion regarding the irregularities detected at the National Directorate of Identification and Foreign Residents [Direccion Nacional de Identification y Extranjeria] (DIEX). He said: "There has been no fraudulent action there, but if the congressional Comptrolling Commission decides to investigate, it can rely on my most enthusiastic cooperation."

CTV PROPOSES DECLARATION OF DEBT MORATORIUM

PA202323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0636 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Caracas, 19 May (EFE) -- The Confederation of Workers of Venezuela (CTV) has proposed the declaration of a unilateral foreign debt moratorium to facilitate negotiations under more favorable conditions to the country's interests. A CTV document released today states that the moratorium would be the most useful measure to end the current economic sacrifice affecting national development.

Venezuela reached an agreement with the creditor banks for the refinancing of 90 percent of its public foreign debt ($27 billion), while private debtors ($8 billion) must unilaterally negotiate their foreign commitments. However, the drop in oil prices, our main source of foreign exchange, represented a $4 billion decrease in the country's income for last year only.

With an economy that is based 90 percent on oil sales' foreign exchange, the current social democratic administration headed by Jaime Lusinchi is facing the lowering of foreign reserves to some $3.6 billion, a figure lower than the "minimum security level" which is approximately $4 billion dollars.

Local economic experts have pointed out that all the right conditions are given for the country to declare a unilateral debt moratorium. For the CTV, that does not imply we are deliberately choosing to be irresponsible."

The arguments used by the CTV to support its thesis include the country's inflationary rate, which is 40 percent according to CTV data; the progressive devaluation of the bolivar vis-a-vis dollar; the high unemployment rate (approximately 12 percent); and the collapse of private investment.

This year a $1.5 billion deficit in the balance of payment is foreseen. This will mean that the government will have to cover it with the already diminished foreign reserves.

BRIEFS

COCAINE PLANTATION DISCOVERED -- Authorities have discovered a cocaine plantation in Michelena, Tachira State. It is believed there are approximately 5,000 coca plants hidden in what used to be coffee plantation. Investigations are under way. After the arrival in the area of General Alfredo Sandoval, general commander of the armed forces of cooperation, authorities will proceed to destroy the plantation. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 May 87 PA]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY -- Venezuela and Germany [not further identified] have signed a mutual cooperation agreement whereby Venezuela will receive technical assistance in urban development of medium-sized cities. The document was signed at the FUNDACOMUN [Foundation for Community and Municipal Development] offices, as Germany has concluded the agreement with this organization. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 May 87 PA]

BELIZE

VAST GOLD DEPOSITS REPORTEDLY DISCOVERED

FL052242 Bridgetown CANA in English 2212 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, May 5, CANA -- A Belizean businessman, Edgar Gegg, has reported the discovery of a vast gold deposit in a remote part of this Central American state.

Gegg, whose son Francis is seeking a licence to mine, said that rough and conservative estimates put the value of the deposit at U.S. 400 million dollars.

He reported that a number of geologists who had surveyed the area agreed that there was a considerable amount of gold there.

Gegg has been tight-lipped on the location of the field, but it is reported to be in a virtually inaccessible Ceibo Chico area of the Maya mountains in the western region of Belize and south of the mountainous Vaca Plateau area.

Authoritative sources said gold was discovered, but that the richness of the field might have ben exaggerated.

Government officials said no action had been taken on the application for a licence because the government would soon propose new mining legislation to parliament.

BRIEFS

PRC AID DONATION -- Belize City, 24 Apr (AFP) -- It was officially announced that the PRC wil grant a $1.5 million long-term, interest-free loan to Belize. The PRC will also give technical assistance. Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel announced that during his recent visit to the PRC, an economic cooperation agreement was signed. This agreement includes a $50,000 grant and the purchase of 1,000 tons of Belizean sugar at 30 cents per pound higher than at the international market price. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2236 GMT 24 Apr 87 PA]

COSTA RICA

ONLY ARIAS PLAN TO BE DISCUSSED IN ESQUIPULAS

PA210421 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera has stated that at the meeting to be held by the Central American chiefs of state in Esquipulas on 25 and 26 June the only peace plan to be discussed is the peace plan of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

The Sandinist government has stated it will not take any new peace plan to the meeting but will make observations regarding the Arias Plan.

The Sandinists have also reserved for themselves the right to present details [words indistinct] plan at Esquipulas, Rivera said. Costa Rica has insisted that the Esquipulas meeting is only to discuss the Arias plan and observations in this regard.

PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT TO UK, MEETS WITH THATCHER

For coverage of President Oscar Arias Sanchez' official visit to the United Kingdom, including his meetings with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Queen Elizabeth II, see the United Kingdom section of the 21 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT -- Magistrate Miguel Blanco Quiros has been unanimously reelected as president of the Supreme Court of Justice for another 4-year term. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 87 PA]

FISCAL POLICY FOR 1987-88 -- The government's fiscal program includes the reduction of the deficit of the combined nonfinancial public sector and the Central Bank -- which amounted to 5.9 percent of the GNP in 1986 -- 4 percent of the GNP in 1987, and 3 percent of the GNP in 1988. In addition, the government plans to keep the expenses of the central administration down to less than 7 percent in 1987. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Apr 87 p 2 PA]

NEW COCAINE SMUGGLING PROCESS -- Antinarcotic agents detected 3.4 kg of cocaine paste carried by two Colombian citizens, Milta Flor Rodriguez, 24; and Jose Domingo Naranjo Cifuentes, 39. Pieces of clothing had been saturated with the drug through a new special chemical process. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 May 87 p 10 PA]

EL SALVADOR

UNTS DEMANDS CROP LOANS, LOWER INTEREST RATES

PA220219 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Members of the National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS] yesterday marched through the capital's streets and demanded the government lend them money for the current crop and lower interest rates to 6 percent. During the UNTS rally, cooperative leader Marcu Tulio Lima said that peasants are not to be held responsible for their late payments because since last year they have been suffering bad weather and economic difficulties provoked by the war.

[Begin Lima recording] We understand that agricultural production, particularly of cereals, should be of priority interest for the country. We will starve if we do not have cereals for our consumption. This situation has been looming since last year when production decreased due to drought. If we do not get adequate loans now, production will decrease. Production will also decrease if peasants cultivate less land as a result of the fertilizer shortage and higher prices. It is necessary to feed the country's very large population. [end recording]

Lima also said the struggle that peasants and agricultural cooperative members currently foster should occur in the framework of an overall plan of action to have President Durate resign his post and make the U.S. Government's intervention cease in the country.

[Begin Lima recording] We seek a political resolution of the economic, political, and social conflict. This resolution cannot be (?provided) by the Christian Democratic Party because it is too committed to President Reagan. Consequently, we must seek a resolution that properly takes into consideration our sovereignty and independence. We appeal to all the economic, social, political, civilian, and military forces who agree that the Salvadoran people should achieve a political resolution of the conflict. [end recording]

In addition, the UNTS leader believes the implementation of a new economic program by the Christian Democratic government, as has been commented upon by some newspapers, does not guarantee that the UNTS' demands are going to be met. Without being familiar with the plan's contents and details, Lima agreed with Morales Duarte, secretary general of 21 June ANDES [21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers], that the new economic program seeks to attract and stimulate only the country's private sector.

FMLN REPORTS AMBUSH OF MILITARY CONVOY

PA182334 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1730 GMT 18 May 87

[FMLN 'war bulletin' issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenango sector; no date given]

[Text] At 1830 on 17 May, our FMLN unts ambushed a three-truck military convoy being driven from the destroyed garrison belonging to the 4th Brigade at El Paraiso, toward the La Palma village, on the north junction road. This convoy's first military truck fell into the ambush. Our comrades exploded -- pay attention -- our comrades exploded three Manuel Jose Arce type powerful mines. The military truck was destroyed by our mines. Some 15 meters behind, the second vehicle followed, which was also affected by the fire from the Manuel Jose Arce mines, leaving the truck completely immobilized.

At the ambush site our fighters opened up with grenade and rifle fire against the second vehicle which had been immobilized by our mines. This second military truck was partially destroyed. The successful results of this ambush were 35 casualties inflicted upon the Duartist troops, including dead and injured. One truck was totally destroyed and another partially destroyed.

Clashes With Army

PA211350 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 2300 GMT on 20 May broadcasts several reports on FMLN attacks against Salvadoran military units.

The station carries an approximately 2-minute report on a guerrilla attack on "an artillery company that was guarding artillery pieces," in Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department, noting that "all of the artillery pieces were destroyed." The report adds that "within 15 minutes of fighting, the guerrillas achieved their objective, inflicting 19 casualties on the troops."

The station then broadcasts a 3-minute report on an FMLN attack on an Army section in Cabanas Department. It notes that FMLN forces attacked "a section of Military Detachment No 2 stationed in the village of La Tortuga" in Cabanas Department. According to the report, Army troops sustained 15 casualties during the attack.

In another report, which is 1-minute long, Venceremos states that FMLN forces ambushed a five-truck military convoy of the 3d Infantry Brigade. The convoy was reportedly traveling along the Pan-American Highway near Jalapa Farm, in Villa El Triunfo jurisdiction. "The ambush was carried out with two powerful mines," Venceremos notes, adding that Army troops sustained 17 casualties.

HONDURAS

PAPER URGES CAUTION IN TRADE TIES WITH USSR

PA212322 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 May 87 p 7

[Editorial titled: "Are the Russians Coming?"]

[Text] Last week, the media was plagued with pictures and information regarding the visit of a Soviet commercial counselor headquartered in Costa Rica who is in charge of the Central American area.

Lenin's emulator came to talk with authorities about the Hondruan Economy and Commerce Ministry and the possibility of establishing firm trade ties with Honduras. These ties would allow us -- at least in principle -- to sell some of the basic product surplus, which we have been unable to sell to the United States or other markets.

We should start by realizing there are no free markets in the Soviet Union. Therefore, a commercial counselor is -- to tell the truth -- a government official, which in turn is a dependency of the sole party, the Communist Party.

It would also be good to keep in mind that in the world's foremost totalitarian country, all -- absolutely all -- functions are directed to an ultimate end: to extend the domination of the Marxist-Leninist system over the entire globe. This follows from the peculiar concept held by the Soviet regime that there will be no real peace on earth until all countries are ruled by communism.

Taking this into account, it is possible to consider (and so it was stated by members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Tegucigalpa and leaders of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise) the prospect of doing business with the Russians.

To do that, one would have to insure at least two or three indispensable conditions:

1. That the establishment of a permanent "trade agency" with 200, 300, or 400 officials -- of which undoubtedly 90 percent would be members of the fearsome KGB, the Red political police -- not be allowed.

2. That the exchanges be made basically in cash, so the sad story of our sale of electrical energy to Nicaragua would not be repeated. In that deal Honduras has already lost many million lempiras, without much hope of ever getting any back.

3. That the sale of export products to the USSR does not make us close our minds to the possibility of selling our surplus to Japan, Taiwan, the FRG and other countries with whom we obviously have much more in common.

Those who find the idea of the Soviet empire establishing a beachhead in Honduras appealing ask rhetorically: "If the United States has excellent relations with Moscow, why can't Honduras do the same?"

The answer to this manipulative question is that the United States is a power, with vast political, economic, military, and intelligence resources, and it can therefore allow itself the luxury of having all types of arrangements with the USSR, because it possesses the necessary capability to control any bad faith maneuver initiated by Moscow. Even Washington, with all its power, has not been able to prevent the massive espionage conducted by the KGB in its own territory, nor such embarrassing scandals as have taken place in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

To summarize: We are not against the trade. What we object to is trade relations being used as a Trojan horse to weaken our already fragile democratic institutions and to eventually put us under the yoke being suffered by Cuba and Nicaragua.

Let us hope that government officials give serious consideration to this matter and do not leap into the abyss. It is good to seek relative balance and increasing autonomy, but, faced with the alternative between communism and freedom, tyranny and democracy, misery and development, there is no doubt at all what our position will be.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES 'SUSPICIOUS LOAN' FROM U.S.

PA211451 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] After concluding any U.S. military maneuver in Honduras, the United States traditionally gives the contras and the Army of our northern neighbor the armaments that were taken there for the maneuvers. On more than one occasion, Honduras has increased its military capabilities with the trucks, planes, helicopters, rifles, and other supplies the Americans use in their threatening exercises against Nicaragua.

As a result of the recently concluded "Operation Pegasus-87," Honduras has received a new and suspicious loan. A squadron of (OV-1 Night Fox) combat reconnaissance planes and four troop transport CH-47 Chinook helicopters, based in Palmerola, have been turned over to the Honduran Army [as heard]. The turboprop (OV-1) planes are armed with heavy-caliber machineguns and are used by the CIA to spy constantly along our border. The (OV-1) have also been used by U.S. intelligence since 1983 to spy on the movements of the Salvadoran guerrillas.

COLONEL CALLS FOR BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

PA212226 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 87

[Report by Adolfo Hernandez -- recorded]

[Text] [Hernandez] During a ceremony to commemorate the 3d anniversary of the Police Officers Training School [ECOP], promotions and awards were given to personnel as incentives for the most outstanding performances by members of that military institution.

The ceremony included the granting of chevrons and the delivery of diplomas of acknowledgment to other military, government, and private institutions that have contributed to the development and training of police officers.

The most interesting aspect of the second part of the ceremony was a speech delivered by Colonel Carlos Rene Sagastume, on behalf of [Colonel Leonel Aquiles Riera Lunatti] the general commander of the Public Security Forces [FUSEP]. Col Sagastume said Hondurans should realize the struggle being waged is not against an adversary, but against an enemy; an enemy to the death.

[Col Sagastume] We must realize we are not merely fighting against an adversary, but against an enemy; an enemy to the death opposed to rights, justice, constitutional order, and republican institutions. In this battle, we must also face some media sources that act as spokesmen for subversion, protecting themselves behind the use and abuse of the law regulating freedom of expression, and behind the constitutional principle that guarantees public liberties. There are overt and covert campaigns against our Armed Forces. Those campaigns are headed by a number of front organizations acting under the leadership of international communism, which operate in our country under the guise of human rights defenders. The idea is to handcuff us, to make us victims of diatribe, and to discredit us before our people and the world, in order to be free to conduct actions endangering people's lives and properties. This is not merely a brief analysis of the situation. I recommend officers view, evaluate, and analyze these facts because we are running out of time, and the danger is growing.

[Hernandez] Commanding officers, student officers, commanders and directors of schools and of the military units comprising the Armed Forces Higher Council, as well as the ECOP personnel were among the guests. Following the ceremony, which ended approximately at noon, we were invited to lunch. The police continue preparing themselves to serve our citizens better, ECOP Director [Major Alexander Hernandez]

PEASANTS OCCUPY AGRARIAN INSTALLATIONS, SEEK LAND

PA201617 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] We have been reporting since 0530 that the National Agrarian Institute installations [INA] were seized at 0400. More than 300 peasant groups throughout the country early this morning began land invasions which they described as a recovery of land. The peasant groups are demanding the dismissal of INA Director Mario Espinal. Here is Nery Ramirez [not further identified] reading a communique reporting this decision to the rank and file:

[Begin Ramirez recording] Communique No 2. The National Movement for Peasant Unity [Movimiento Nacional para la Unificacion Campesina] states the following to the Honduran people, the community, and international organizations accredited in Honduras:

Whereas, the government has not fulfilled the demands made by the peasants for the implementation of a real agrarian reform process;

Whereas, the government has not shown the political will to adhere to the commitments signed with the workers and peasants in the Act of Commitment of 20 May 1985;

Whereas, the national development plan does not consider agrarian reform as a fundamental and elemental task in the country's overall development;

Whereas, the INA, as a state agency, has been characterized by its total inability to function and give concrete and rapid replies to the peasants' demands;

Whereas, as a response to the aforementioned, the Honduran peasants have only received outrages, imprisonment, persecution, and death, and have been named extremists, leftists, and terrorists solely for demanding a plot of land to earn a living for our families;

Whereas, respect for human dignity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace, and national security can only be possible through a just distribution of land to benefit the country's landless majority:

The National Movement for Peasant Unity, after pondering and making a series of analyses on the above, has decided to resort to the massive recovery of land at the national level and to the seizure of the INA offices throughout the country so the Honduran peasant movement's demands will be fulfilled in the face of the stagnation in agrarian reform. The following demands were presented to President Jose Simon Azcona Hoyo on 19 May. They specifically refer to the following points:

1. Immediate dismissal of Mario Espinal as INA director and Carlos Tejada as INA deputy director. Appointment of competent individuals knowledgeable in agrarian matters as the head of the agency and as executor of specific programs;

2. An emergency plan for the distribution of land;

3. Channelling of technical and credit aid and training with the participation of the peasant organizations;

4. Signing of aid agreements to strengthen the structures of the peasant organizations to speed up the agrarian reform programs;

5. That the president request the Supreme Court of Justice rescind the ruling through which legal representatives are required to present proof of bank accounts or title deeds before jailed peasants may be released on their own recognizance.

6. That the executive branch create a commission with the representation of all the peasant organizations, the INA, the Natural Resources Office, and BANADESA [National Agricultural Development Bank] for the analysis of overdue loans of those benefiting from the agrarian reform, and to present suggestions to the president of the republic. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA NEWS CONFERENCE ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

PA212153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1936 GMT 21 May 87

[News Conference by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra following presentation of credentials by the new Pakistani and Costa Rican ambassadors; place and date not given; recorded -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] ... yes, we have been closely following that hearing, because the daily subject continues to be Nicaragua. We consider it to be important because what is being demonstrated there once again -- and it is being demonstrated every day -- is that the President of the United States has failed to respect the U.S. people, the U.S. Congress, and the international public. The U.S. President has acted outside the law inside the United States, just as he has acted outside international law by disregarding the ruling of the International Court of Justice.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] is a threat to Nicaragua?

[Ortega] As long as the situation of confrontation generated by U.S. policy continues to exist in Central America, any kind of military (?buildup) becomes a threat to Nicaragua. The presence of U.S. troops in Honduras is a threat to Nicaragua, since the United States maintains a policy of war aggression, and terrorism against Nicaragua.

The arms buildup in Honduras, the possibility that planes could be sent there -- something that is being discussed by the North Americans -- are additional threats to Central American peace. This also represents a military escalation that further deteriorates the situation in Central America.

We do not feel threatened by Honduras, but by the U.S. policy that is provoking all this tension. Honduras could have all types of arms and be occupied by the United States, and that would be a problem of the Honduran people that they would have to resolve. We would have no concern if the United States were not to use Honduras to attack Nicaragua, but Honduras is being used to maintain the counterrevolutionary forces camps and carry out military exercises to prepare troops to launch an invasion against Nicaragua.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Nicaragua has not renounced its right to acquire fighter planes of any type.

[Reporter] Mr President, do you believe the scandal in Washington will be sufficient to defeat the Reagan administration and provoke the withdrawal of the contras?

[Ortega] I believe the problem is not to defeat the Reagan administration but to defeat illegality, falsehoods, lies, and to act with honesty, with respect for both domestic and international laws. The best fruit that could be derived from all this is that the United States, and its rulers especially, act in accordance with their own laws and international law.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] a suit against Costa Rica?

[Ortega] We filed suit at the ICJ. We have pointed out that Nicaragua is prepared to withdraw or freeze the suit if an agreement is reached outside the court. This would not be the first case of this nature. There have been other cases involving other countries where problems have been resolved after they have been presented at the court. Once this happens, court procedures come to an end.

[Reporter] Mr President, [words indistinct] relations with Costa Rica. Does this mean there are negotiations with Costa Rica to withdraw the suit?

[Ortega] Let's speak clearly, just as President Arias is doing in Europe. We have been keeping ourselves informed about President Arias' tour through Europe. He told the BBC of London that relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica are not the best, and this is correct: They are not the best. The fact that after 18 months Costa Rica has sent an ambassador to Nicaragua represents a gesture of goodwill on their part, and Nicaragua rejoices with that, but this does not automatically normalize relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

We know there are problems that, in our opinion, have been created by the U.S. Central American policy. But this is a new starting point that we view as a new phase, a new period. This is a situation that makes room for dialogue and communication with Costa Rica and for work in favor of a peaceful solution of the conflicts that the U.S. policy has created for us here in Central America. In other words, this has improved conditions for working in favor of peace, but there is no peace yet.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] What this proves once again is that the [words indistinct] for several years were correct. You must recall -- I have discussed this with many U.S., European, and Latin American journalists, and also with an Israeli journalist -- we have pointed to Israeli involvement in the U.S. plan of aggression against Nicaragua. We have been saying this for years. They used to tell us it was not true. Everytime we made these charges the Israeli Government immediately said it was not true and journalists had their doubts. Now it has been clearly demonstrated that Israel was involved, and we have said that other countries, which we have not identified but which have been mentioned, are involved. This shows the U.S. Government's desperate search for alternatives to be able to maintain its policy of aggression against Nicaragua. The idea is to use any alternative, to resort to any government, to any country. This shows the attitude of some countries, of some governments -- such as Israel -- in favor of getting involved with a policy against Nicaragua. Let it be clearly understood we are not surprised because this policy for the region is already known.

[Reporter] It has been reported that in Esquipulas only the Arias Plan will be discussed. What is the position of the Nicaraguan Government on this?

[Ortega] As we see it, the Esquipulas Summit will be a continuation of the meeting we had last May in Guatemala. There we began discussing the subject of peace and agreed to continue this type of dialogue. Now we are going to attend a second meeting aware of the Contadora Group's Work, of the EEC position in favor of peace in Central America, of the peace proposals Nicaragua has made on several occasions, and of the peace plan that has been prepared by President Arias. We are going to the Esquipulas meeting in Guatemala to discuss the problem in general terms, and to be informed of constructive proposals in the search for points of common interest and agreement, to advance in favor of peace.

EPS DESTROYS CONTRA POSITIONS IN 2 DAYS

PA160511 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] On the night of 11 May, operation "Interservice Unity, After 60 Years of Dignity" [as heard] ended, after destroying the advance positions that the counterrevolutionaries attempted to install at the confluence of the Bocay Amaka and Bocay Rio Coco rivers on the border with Honduras. Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Salvatierra announced this today to nearly 100 foreign and national reporters who visited the areas from which the counterrevolutionaries were dislodged.

The enemy fled in disarray in a northwesterly direction and parallel to the northern part of Rio Coco, Lt Col Salvatierra pointed out upon reporting the details of the operation that began on 25 April. Summarizing the operation, the Region 6 military leader from Nicaragua said the following:

[Begin Salvatierra recording] We initiated the operation on the 10th [of May] at 0630. Prior to this the Army's special scout troops had been pinpointing the enemy's location, and we disembarked at a point 500 meters from the FDN security positions. Simultaneously, all of our forces supported our troops with their fire and attacked the FDN's most important positions in that sector. Meanwhile, we disembarked an artillery platoon that used high caliber weapons to support the operations.

On the 10th [of May], when our troops disembarked, we deployed them parallel to the river to attack the rebel groups located at the mouth of the Bocay and Coco Rivers. We deployed a unit to the northern part of El Coco [words indistinct] to attack those forces, believing that would move in that direction due to the strength of our unit along the Bocay River. We deployed our troops quickly, which allowed us to practically conclude the operation on the following night, Monday the 11th. We had completed all of the operation's missions.

The general result of the operation, apart from the first phase in which we annihilated 46 contras, was 50 contra casualties by 12 April [as heard]. However, a few small groups that were still dispersed in La Hamaca clashed with our forces and we killed two of them. This makes a total of 52 enemy casualties. Eight of our companeros were killed, including the four members of the downed helicopter, and four killed in combat. This results in a total of 62 troops wounded, three of who are in serious condition.

In general terms this is the operation we carried out. I must point out that the FDN had approximately 800 contras in that sector and they were especially interested in maintaining stability in the area where they had established their rearguard, their command post. Among the rebels present were Mike Lima, Aureliano, and Leonardo, who is the chief of the regional command in San Jacinto. This is a brief summary of the operation. [end recording]

CONTRAS USING WHITE PHOSPHORUS MORTAR SHELLS

PA202205 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Civilians of (EL Puy) in Zelaya Norte are victims of constant attacks by mercenaries who fire 85-mm white phosphorus mortar shells from Honduran territory.

Official EPS sources indicated that area civilians were affected by this mortar fire. You are now watching the U.S.-made white phosphorus shells that were left behind and were found in (El Puy), a border town.

It is no longer enough to carry out these attacks [words indistinct] weapons and ammunition that are banned by international agreements, such as the Geneva Convention and other agreements. These 85-mm white phosphorus mortar shells and other types of ammunition violate international agreements.

During [words indistinct] defense operations, the EPS captured these 18 counterrevolutionaries you are watching. They are members of the FDN-Fighting KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] of Santa Fe, near Bismuna.

These supplies were seized from the captured mercenaries and from others who fled to Honduras. One counterrevolutionary explained their mission:

[Unidentified speaker, recording indistinct]

Captain Salvador Mojica praised the EPS work in Special Zone No 1, Zelaya Norte.

[Begin Mojica recording] In the clashes with the mercenary forces, MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity] and KISAN [words indistinct] important military victories were achieved. We did not allow the people's enemy forces to infiltrate and settle in our territory. Our troops have a good defense position in the Zelaya Norte communities. [words indistinct] [end recording]

REFINERY OPERATIONS SUSPENDED FOR 'CLEAN-UP JOB'

PA212211 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] [Announcer] It seems that Nicaraguan drivers will have to get used to waiting in line for gasoline. A short time ago, the oil refinery's operations were suspended because of a clean-up job. Now, once again, operations in the refinery have been suspended. [Passage indistinct] We have on the telephone Mario Madrid.

[Madrid] The refinery is many years old, but this does not mean we cannot repair the damage. The refinery has a problem with a heat exchanger, and we expect to get it working today. We must wait approximately 4 days for it to produce gasoline and diesel. This means that in the next few days we will be bringing [words indistinct] in Corinto. In addition, there is a ship there. This means the people should not be worried. There will be a problem regarding the transportation of products. We regularly make four trips a day, but now we will only be able to make one trip. It will also take a longer time to supply each gasoline station. We regularly supply gasoline every 3 days; however, now it will take 4 to 5 days to supply the gasoline stations. Another thing the people must be aware of is that Nicaragua is not just Managua. We must also supply other departments with the same equipment. The people must understand that we must try to resolve the gasoline supply problems of all Nicaraguans. We have to rationalize our resources. You know we do not have a large number of trucks to transport the fuel.

[Announcer] We are being told that a group of Nicaraguan engineers are exerting themselves this morning to try and get the refinery back into operation again. We have been told that the technicians have been working all night long to try and reactivate the refinery. As Mario Madrid has said, the refinery is not in good working condition. If they are able to reactivate the refinery this morning, we will have to wait 4 more days to normalize the sale of gasoline and diesel. This means that in he next few days we will be depending on the gasoline coming from Corinto, even though transportation from Corinto is slower. We recall that a few days ago, a minister said we might possibly have to suspend operations in one of Nicaragua's food industries because its equipment was obsolete, and that it would be difficult to replace the installations. We ask Mr Mario Madrid if the situation in the refinery is the same.

[Madrid] As we learn more about the situation in the refinery, we will be more capable of resolving problems like this. In this case there is a mechanical problem, hich is difficult to prevent. We have these kinds of problems because of the refinery's age. We need an overhaul of the installations, and the revolutionary government will bring foreign technicians to look the plant over and help us with the maintenance. Then the plant would not stop operating because it was missing a screw or because an exchanger was not operating properly. It is normal that something like this would happen. There is no need, however, to alarm the population.

U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW AFFECTS FRIEND, FOE ALIKE

PA150318 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] A little over 1 week after the Simpson-Rodino Law went into effect, thousands of undocumented persons have begun to return to their countries of origin, bringing with them poverty and misery and little hope for a secure and dignified future. Long before the enforcement of the law, Central American media had noted the return of thousands of people en masse will worsen the economic situation in countries like Mexico, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Honduras by increasing unemployment as well as social and political woes.

In today's commentary we wish to refer specifically to Honduras, from which, according to unofficial sources, approximately 150,000 emigrated to reside mostly in the U.S. states of California, Louisiana, and New York.

A chaotic unemployment problem looms over this Central American nation, whose president has been disheartened to learn that despite his good relations with the U.S. Government the latter has not agreed to grant preferential treatment to the undocumented Hondurans. Faced with prospects of mass repatriations, President Jose Azcona's administration is not very hopeful of being able to avert such repatriations but is not making preparations to cope with the impending unemployment problem, either. Government officials have asserted the state cannot guarantee sources of employment to the Hondurans who are returning to the country because the resources available to the nation are not enough to provide a solution overnight.

The matter is worth analyzing because Honduras, which is regarded as the poorest nation in Latin America after Haiti, has close to 4 million inhabitants, of whom 300,000 are unemployed and 900,000 hold temporary jobs. In addition, it is estimated that only 300,000 out of a labor force of 1.5 million have permanent sources of income. These figures, which reflect unemployment, have been the fundamental reason for the exodus of thousands of people to the United States, particularly since 1979, when the economic situation began to grow worse.

With the gradual implementation of the Simpson-Rodino Law, the plight of thousands of undocumented persons will worsen because, if they decide to stay in U.S. territory anyway, the new law provides for penalities to employers who give jobs to illegal aliens. This provision will go into effect on 1 June. All indications are there is no way out for the jobless Latin Americans who mistakenly sought in the United States a solution to their poverty. However, what is most noteworthy is the lack of sensitivity with which the U.S. Government has adopted this decision, which affects even the governments that are most amenable to its policy of aggression.

Honduras, a poor country that is enduring a growing U.S. military presence in its territory, is at the same time a victim of those who have used it to date.

U.S. EMBASSY CONSTRUCTING 'MANAGUA WALL'

PA210454 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 87

["Commentary" read by Nestor Nunez]

[Text] A wall 3 meters high, loaded with anti-explosive devices and sensors to control all movements, is being built by Washington around its embassy in Managua, capital of Nicaragua. The construction, according to reports, was initiated after the abusive U.S. air attacks on Libya in April 1986, and is aimed at totally isolating the Yankee diplomatic headquarters located in a Managua suburb.

The measure has two objectives: On the one hand it demonstrates Washington's intention to confine its diplomatic personnel to a den where counterrevolutionary plans are plotted, but on the other hand it indicates a desire to give the impression abroad that the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua is in constant danger of an attack. What the creators of the Managua Wall, as the construction is already being called, have not said is while the embassy wants to isolate itself from the local revolutionary context, it is pleased to open its doors to the natives who favor Washington's dirty war against the Sandinist revolution. Representatives of the counterrevolutionary press, financiers opposed to the government, and ranking church hierarchs who are involved in the destabilization plans, frequently visit the Yankee embassy. All of them go there to get guidance in their dirty efforts against the popular cause. As for the threats, nothing could be more ridiculous, although the Nicaraguan people have long since had thousands of reasons for attacking the embassy of those who have caused the death of approximately 36,000 fellow patriots in the past few years.

In any case, it seems as if the Yankee diplomats are frightened because of the considerabe number of Americans who every Thursday, acting on their own initiative, march in front of the embassy in Managua to demand an end to imperialist involvement in Central America.

RISQUET RECEIVED BY UGANDA PRESIDENT MUSEVENI

FL211749 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has met in Kampala with a Cuban delegation, headed by Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo. During the meeting, Risquet conveyed warm and affectionate greetings sent by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, to the Ugandan president. Risquet and Museveni discussed bilateral relations and important aspects of the international situation.

JUSTICE MINISTER RETURNS FROM MEETING IN HUNGARY

FL211922 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 May 87

[Report by Daura Olema Garcia]

[Text] Juan Escalona Reguera, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and justice minister, returned to Cuba today from Hungary where he attended the Ninth Conference of Justice Ministers of the socialist countries held from 12-15 May. Upon arrival at the Jose Marti Airport, and in a brief interview for this radio station, the Cuban minister gave his views regarding the conference.

[Begin Escalona recording] The meeting was the true expression of what is happening in the socialist countries, of all the changes taking place in those countries. During the meeting, a detailed study of the situation confronted by the Socialist countries was made. The legislative problems were also discusses since these are closely linked to all the changes occurring in those countries. [end recording]

In the final declaration, the 16 justice ministers condemned all forms of terrorism, be this individual, group, or state terrorism. The ministers also stated that the people's struggle for liberation and right to self-determination cannot be described as terrorism.

U.S. CHARGES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS REJECTED

PA211322 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Cuba has forcefully censured and rejected all charges made yesterday by Patricia Byrne, U.S. deputy representative to the United Nations, about alleged human rights violations on the Caribbean island.

CONGOLESE FORESTRY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL210334 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Ossebi Douniam, forestry minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, has arrived in Cuba responding to invitation from Adolfo Diaz, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and agriculture minister.

BOLIVIAN MANEUVERS PRETEXT FOR U.S. DOMINATION

PA161649 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The Bolivian provinces of Santa Cruz, La Paz, Beni, and Cochabamba are the setting for the showy deployment of several hundred U.S. soldiers and some 1,000 Bolivians involved in the "United Forces 87" maneuvers.

For the third time in the past 12 months, U.S. soldiers found a pretext to again burst into Bolivian territory. It seems the objective of the Pentagon strategists is to know Bolivian territory like the back of one's hand. Bolivia, in the center of South America, is a useful strategic platform for the United States in attempts to reach neighboring nations, in case of an emergency, for its geopolitical interest. For the analysts, the fact the "United Forces 87" war games are taking place in the woodland region bordering Peru -- where President Alan Garica is heading a government with domestc and foreign policy positions that sometimes cause discomfort among high-ranking officials of the Ronald Reagan government -- has not passed unnoticed.

Bolivia's difficult economic situation, where tensions are multiplying due to the workers' social claims on the government, is also a point of concern for the White House, and this is why it prefers to have outposts in Bolivia, which are closer to the scene of events. As happened in the two previous incursions, the United States is currently facing the repudiation of Bolivian oppositionist groups and people in general, who see no reason to have their sky intervened by hundreds of foreign soldiers with their typical arrogance and bad habits.

These military maneuvers confirm the United States is giving a warning to Latin America about the United States' disposition to take actions should any clouds adverse to Washington's strategic objectives appear on the horizon. Moreover, Reagan could try to exert pressure on the La Paz government so U.S. soldiers could take part in the alleged elimination of coca plantations from which drug traffickers produce the cocaine sent to the huge U.S. market. The U.S. military presence puts Bolivia in the White House continental warmongering strategy, cuts off Bolivia's sovereignty, and creates a justified concern among Latin American circles. With this intervention, Washington is again extending its military presence in the hemisphere, which is more or less obvious in Honduras, the Panama Canal Zone, El Salvador, Ecuador, Puerto Rico, Paraguay, Grenada, and in the illegally occupied territory at the Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba.

URUGUAYAN PEOPLE URGE APPEAL OF AMNESTY LAW

PA211341 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Because their constitution guarantees it, the Uruguayan people have decided to appeal for a referendum against the impunity law [ley de impunidad], in which military men and policemen who have committed crimes against mankind in the past regimes have tried to seek refuge. The campaign in favor of the referendum has turned into a political process with deep roots, because it involves a past that is difficult to forget and an uncertain future. It poses a dilemma democracy has not been able to solve yet: the military issue. This conflict turned into a serious issue after 22 December 1986, when the Uruguayan legislature approved a bill stating that crimes committed by the Armed Forces in past regimes are not punishable.

Much has been said about the pressures that the military have subjected President Julio Maria Sanguinetti to so he would approve a law freeing them from going to court. The impunity law, imposed by the National Party in view of the failure of the amnesty bill presented to the congress by the government's Colorado Party, absolves military men who committed all types of tortures and who caused the disappearance of hundreds of people.

Those who defend the law comment on the need to forgive and forget; however, the political opposition voted against such an argument and firmly demanded the need for justice and truth. Consequently, relatives of the missing persons, supported by numerous social and political groups, decided to appeal for a referendum against the impunity law. This is a constitutional right that may be presented against any law if one-fourth of voting-age citizens request it with their signature -- in this case, 550,000 registered Uruguayans.

More than 400,000 signatures have already been collected and it is expected some 600,000 signatures will be obtained. Commissions are working on this task within the country and abroad, where many Uruguayans live because of economic reasons. If the popular will is clearly defined, as the promoters of referendum expect it will be, the effects of the law will be nullified, and those who have violated human rights will have to stand trial.

AREA UNIONS MEET IN BRAZIL ON FOREIGN DEBT

PA212228 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 87

[Report by Marta Valverde from Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean trade union conference on the foreign debt is under way this week at the conventions center of Campinas University in Sao Paulo. Its 48 participating delegates, who represent 37 workers central organizations in 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries, are discussing proposals for united action on the continent's foreign debt, which totals $430 billion.

The event was organized by the Brazilian Sole Central Organization of Workers [CUT] and General Confederation of Workers [CGT], the Bolivian Labor Federation, and the National Interunion Convention of Uruguayan Workers [Plenario Intersindical Convencion Nacional de los Trabajadores de Uruguay].

In welcoming the union members participating in the conference, CUT President Jair Meneguelli urged the Latin American peoples to unite in a common struggle to put an end to the poverty to which they are subjected as a result of an immoral and unpayable foreign debt payment. It is time to stop feeding international bankers and to begin feeding workers, Meneguelli said during the opening session.

CGT President Joaquim Dos Santos Andrade said that the Brazilians can no longer allow supervision by the IMF. We must recover our people's sovereignty by saying stop the the IMF.

Meanwhile, one of the Cuban representatives to the conference, [Jesus] Escandel, member of the secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and secretary for international relations, told Radio Havana that this conference contributes to the unity of the Latin American and Caribbean trade union movement in this common struggle against the foreign debt. Escandel said that a common objective of unity is clearly perceived regarding the mobilization of all workers. The Cuban CTC representative reported that the principal results of the conference include a struggle platform that calls for holding an international day against the payment of the foreign debt on 23 October.

Alongside the conference's work, the show of Latin American and Caribbean integration is taking place with the participation of Brazilian artists, including (Aulinho da Viola), (Toquin), and (Gonzalin), and Cuban singers Sara Gonzalez and Alina Sanchez, who were especially invited to take part in this event. In remarks for Radio Havana, Sara Gonzalez said it is an honor and joy for the Cuban artistic delegation to take part in this event, joining their voices with the attitude of solidarity that all of Latin America should have regarding the unpayable foreign debt.

92D ANNIVERSARY OF MARTI'S DEATH OBSERVED

FL201522 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Politburo and president of the Councils of State and ministers, sent a floral wreath on the occasion of the 92d anniversary of the death in combat of our national hero, Jose Marti. Many floral wreaths placed before the Santa Efigenia mausoleum in Santiago de Cuba and dozens of political and area organizations sent delegations to the place where the remains of the revolutionary, intellectual and fighter are buried.

FIRST SPECIAL NAVAL FLOTILLA INAUGURATED

FL210307 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Rene Gonzalez, first deputy chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy, and Victorino Lemus, first secretary of the Havana Province Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, today received the oath of the first special naval flotilla of the Batabano fishing combine. This first special naval flotilla is composed of fishermen representing 31 ships from this fishing organization as well as land workers. They took classes for several weeks on pratical theory and military preparations and they are ow capable of defending the country from their post on the high seas if the enemy attempts to attack us.

In giving their solemn oath, they swore to fulfill their orders, jealously guard military secrets, and defend the fatherland at whatever cost. The fishing industry workers in the Camilo Cienfuegos Combine in Batabano once again reaffirmed their goal of achieving higher production results while preparing for defense tasks as a dignified tribute to the martyrs of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. The Pioneers' greeting concluded this ceremony, which was not hampered by the rain.

VEIGA SPEAKS AT MEETING ON RECTIFICATION PROCESS

FL210320 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] The trade union movement should maintain a sustained and systematic effort in its work style and method to fulfill its obligations in the rectification of errors and negative tendencies.

This was said by Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] during a speech closing a meeting in Granma on the rectification process in the CTC, in labor, and in salaries.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATED

FL220216 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Programming specialists from socialist countries have participated in a demonstration of two Cuban computer programming technologies. The technologies, (Dosmultic) and (Dosmultic G) were created by a collective of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply [CEATM]. The programs will automate inventory control, trade activities, accounting, and planning, and they are being applied in some CEATM units and in 30 state central administrative organizations.

Among the advantages of the two Cuban technologies is the reduction of personnel by 40 percent and greater programmer productivity and efficiency.

Specialists from the USSR, Hungary, the GDR, the CSSR, Bulgaria, Poland, and Cuba particpated in the demonstration.

AGUIRRE ATTENDS PARTY MEETING IN CIEGO DE AVILA

FL211610 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] We are undergoing a period of rectification of mistakes and one of the problems we must resolve immediately, is the lack of tubers and vegetables at the market. This statement was made yesterday in Ciego de Avila by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, during a meeting to study the party's control and aid plan for the Ciego de Avila Province. Aguirre said that giving attention to the agricultural and livestock production must be a priority for the party's local authorities.

PEDRO MIRET OBSERVES HOLGUIN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

FL212356 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Pedro Miret, member of the PCC Politburo, today observed the progress of projects for the socioeconomic development of the mining-metallurgical municpality of Moa in Holguin. The municipality is one of the national [word indistinct] of development and its investment program exceeds 1.5 billion pesos.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT, UNIONS TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

FL211940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1335 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 19 CANA -- The Grenada Government and three public sector unions are due to resume negotiations on May 27 to try to end a two-year pay dispute. This was disclosed by Public Utilities Minister Dr Keith Mitchell who was recently appointed to head the government's negotiating team.

The two sides last met in December with the unions failing to get government to increase its three million E.C. dollar offer by a further 2.5 million dollars for 1985 and 1986. The protracted dispute was among the reasons cited by three government ministers for resigning from the administration last month.

Mitchell told CANA that the government intends to put forward new proposals when the talks resume and hoped that the unions would do the same.

"We are trying to bring things to an end. The stalemate is not helping government nor the workers and it is, therefore, important that an end is reached", he said. The union -- the Public Workers Union, the Grenada Union of Teachers, and the Technical and Allied Workers Union -- have already said that the matter should be sent to arbitration if the next round of negotiations fail.

READMISSION TO EASTERN CARIBBEAN COURT SOUGHT

FL212014 Bridgetown CANA in English 1752 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, May 19, CANA -- Attorney General Ben Jones has told the Grenada High Court that the government is engaged in "active discussions" to seek its readmission to the Eastern Caribbean [EC] Court System shared by the island's neighbours.

Jones' remarks were made in a letter read out in court by Acting Director of Public Prosecutions Velma Hylton. She is appearing in a constitutional motion brought by lawyers representing 18 leftists convicted last December for the murder of Prime Ministe Maurice Bishop in 1983. The lawyers are contending that the continued failure of the government to restore its membership to the Eastern Caribbean Court results in a daily contravention of the rights of the defendants to unhindered access to a constitutional court.

The Grenada Court of Appeal in a ruling in 1985 said that the local high court -- set up by Bishop's revolutionary government - owes its existence to the doctrine of necessity and urged the government to return to the EC Court, recognized by the island's constitution.

Hylton used Jones' letter dated May 17 to support her argument that Patterson should refuse the requests of the defence to set a date for government to come before the court to explain what is being done to return to a constitutional court in Grenada. According to Jones' letter, government is taking the necessary steps to take back Grenada into the East Caribbean Court system.

The letter said: "The accession of the State of Grenada to the court system of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States requires the unanimous concurrence of the member states of that organization and also that of the Government of the United Kingdom. "To date, active discussions are being pursued at a multilateral level to achieve a consensus on the timetable and the modalities of such entry by the State of Grenada. The decision of Grenada to seek... entry is an act of state", he told the court.

The defence has consistently maintained that the trial was null and void since it did not take place under the court recognized by the constitution. Bishop pulled out of the East Caribbean Court System shortly after the overthrew the elected Eric Gairy government in a 1979 leftist coup.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ROBINSON ON ECONOMIC POLICY CONSULTATION

FL211959 Bridgetown CANA in English 1614 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 19, CANA -- Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson today re-affirmed his government's commitment to consultation over its economic policies. Robinson made the remarks at the opening of the first in a series of meetings by a new joint consultative council.

This meeting is in pursuance of the pledge of this government to consult the national economy in our approaches to the problems which lie before us, Robinson said. The government is committed to doing this. We are absolutely serious about it and nothing will deflect us on this course. We will seek to tap the creative energies of our population as a whole, Robinson told the gathering of bankers, trade unionists, representatives of local insurance firms, private sector organizations, and government officials.

This is the general thrust of the government... We know that problems have occurred in the past but I myself have sought to meet the persons affected... and assured them that, in a situation of emergency, one has to take emergency action.

You really cannot wait for the lengthy processes that one would adopt in normal circumstances, Robinson said in an apparent reference to the government's surprise removal of a Retail Price Index linked to the Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) in the January 1987 budget. The move, said by government to be necessary in the face of the worsening economic climate, had angered the trade union sector which had complained about the lack of consultation before the measure was introduced.

The series of informal meetings are expected to include consultation on any areas the interest groups wish to comment on outside of plans for the future of the economy on the agenda. Today's meeting began with an outline of the state of the economy delivered by government economist, Frank Rampersad -- part of a series of background papers.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
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